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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A Strong Presentation of the Leading Questions Demanding Legislation

STRONG ON RATE REGULATION

The Country is Enjoying a Season of Unprecedented Prosperity—Subjects That Will Engage the Attention of the People's Representatives—A Thoughtful and Exhaustive Document.

Following is in substance the annual message of President Roosevelt, as read in both houses of Congress:

Introduction.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man can not avail; in times of flood or drought human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degress to each man concerned. Normally the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole we must all go up or go down together.

Corporations.

Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice. So long as the finances of the Nation are kept upon an honest basis no other question of internal economy with which the Congress has the power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals—and especially the great corporations—doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our National Constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the General Government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger to-day, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by State action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exereised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the National Government.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting, and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improperly radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my Message of December 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the Government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with modification, caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exeeised when the need trises.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the Congress.

Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in rate take effect immediately, the arangement resulting to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it clear so that nobody can fail to understand that any kind of commission paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages, or of a concession a fress pass, reduced passenger rate, or payment of brokerage, is illegal.

All private-car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission or some similar body so far as rates, and agreements practically affecting rates, are concerned. The private-car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cities where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers; no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the Government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law.

I urge upon the Congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the Interstate Commerce Commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacay has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

Safety Appilances.

In my annual Message to the Fifty-eighth Congress, at its third session I called attention to the necessity for legislation requiring the use of block signals upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The number of serious collisions upon unblocked roads that have occurred within the past year adds force to the recommendation then made. The Congress should provide, by appropriate legislation, for the introduction of block signals upon all railroads engaged in interstate commerce at the earliest practicable date, as a measure of increased safety to the traveling public.

Hours of Labor of Railroad Employees.

The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employees in train service are in many cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of the Congress. The strain, both mental and physical, upon those who are engaged in the movement and operation of railroad trains under modern conditions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry, and if there are any reasons for limiting by law the hours of labor in any employment, they certainly apply with peculiar force to the employment of those upon whose vigilance and alertness in the performance of their duties the safety of all who travel by rail depends.

Labor.

The National Government has as a rule but little occasion to deal with the formidable group of problems connected more or less directly with what is known as the labor question, for in the great majority of cases these problems must be dealt with by the State and municipal authorities and not by the National Government. The National Government has control of the District of Columbia, however, and it should see to it that the City of Washington is made a model city in all respects, both as regards parks, public grounds, proper regulation of the system of housing so as to do away with the evils of alley tenements, a proper system of education, a proper system of dealing with truancy and juvenile offenders, a proper handling of the charitable work of the District. Moreover, there should be proper factory laws to prevent all abuses in the employment of women and children in the District. These will be useful chiefly as object lessons, but even this limited amount of usefulness would be of real national value.

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike.

The Department of Commerce and Labor should also make a thorough investigation of the condition of women in industry. Over five million American women are now engaged in gainful occupations; yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward State and municipal legislation for the protection or working women. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the Nation.

Insurance.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the State which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent States. In my last annual Message, I recommended "that the Congress carefully consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations can not constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several States have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed. It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large, and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic but practical.

The Revenues.

There is more need of stability than of the atempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh those against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires, of the people as a whole; for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to, or desired by, one section or one State only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several States, as represented in the Congress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole; and there should then be a sincere, intelligent, and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary diregard for the special interests of localities or classes. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted.

Economy in Exepnditures.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress the need of economy and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. As examples merely, I call your attention to one of two specific matters. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. The Commissioner of the General Land Office recommends the abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices.

Yet, in speaking of ecenomy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the Navy, for instance, would be a crime against the Nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama Canal would be as great a folly.

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the Executive Departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the Departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are artiquidated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive governmental machinery should be at least as well planned, economical, and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case.

Monroe Doctrine.

One of the most effective instruments for peace is the Monroe Doctrine as it has been and is being gradually developed by this Nation and accepted by other nations. No other policy could have been as efficient in promoting peace in the Western Hemisphere and in giving to each nation thereon the chance to develop along its own lines. If we had refused to apply the Doctrine to changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day, and indeed would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home, and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adapted our application of it to meet the growing and changing needs of our Hemisphere. When we announce a policy, such as the Monroe Doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to the consequences of the policy, and those consequences from time to time alter. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for its exercise. Not only we, but all American Republics who are benefitted by the existence of the Doctrine, must recognize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples no less than its duty to insist upon its own rights.

That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the Doctrine is as clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panama Canal. As a mere mater of self-defense we must exereise a close watch over the approaches to this canal; and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Caribbean Sea.

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Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. It is not of the slightest consequence whether we grant the aid needed by Santo Domingo as an incident to the wise development of the Monroe Doctrine, or because we regard the case of Santo Domingo as standing wholly by itself, and to be treated as such; and not on general principles or with any reference to the Monroe Doctrine.

Army and Navy.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time treating of the Army and the Navy. We now have a very small army—indeed one well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course the Army we do have should be as nearly perfect of its kind and for its size as possible. I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted man or a better type of junior officer; but the Army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind so that the troops may learn how to take care of themselves under actual service conditions; every march for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in active campaign. The generals and colonels would thereby have opportunity of handling regiments, brigades, and divisions, and the commisary and medical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade and by preeference of a division in marching and embarking at some point and continuing its march. The number of posts in which the Army is kept in time of peace should be matrially diminshed and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger. No local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops which would at need form our field armies in stations of such size as will permit the best training to be given to the personnel of all grades, including the high officers and staff officers. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, btu brigade and division garrisons.

Federal Elections.

The President touches upon the question of Federal elections, quoting the well known constitutional provision that Congress shall be the final judge of the qualification of its own members. He also declares strongly against all forms of corruption and expresses regret at the growing tendency to increase expenses in connection with the conduct of political campaigns. Briefly, he advocates the greatest possible purity of the ballot and the fulest freedom of the exereise of the elective franchise consistent with good government.

Immigration.

Thes ubject of immigration is treated by Mr. Roosevelt in a particularly able and thoughtful manner. The tendency of foreigners to congregate in sections of the country already congested with people is deplored. High-class foreigners are desirable and are welcomed, but only those with tendencies towards good citizenship and of industrious and law-abiding habits will add to the general welfare of the nation. It is pointed out that our farming sections need labor, and that all who come with a will to work will find a ready welcome.

Criminal Laws.

In my last Message I asked the attention of the Congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective; and I most earnestly request that you pay heed to the report of the Aattorney-General on this subject. Centuries ago it was especially needful to throw every safeguard round the accused. Such danger then was lest he should be wronged by the state. The danger is now exactly the reverse.

Breaches of Trust in Public Service.

There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the Government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation.

Public Land Laws.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public-land laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining public lands is of fundamental importance. The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The recommendations of the Public Lands Commission upon this subject are wise and should be given effect.

The Jamestown Tercentennial.

This enterprise is highly commended by the President, who heartily sets the seal of his approval upon everything Congress may see fit to do to assist in making it a success.

Our Island Possessions.

Good work has been done by our government in all the territorial acquired by our recent war with Spain. Order is rapidly being brough about and the people are becoming contented and prosperous.

The Hague Conference.

This tribunal, established for the purpose of arbitrating matters of international difference, has already accomplished much good. Matters of armament and defense and also the duties of neutral powers in time of war have been brought up and discussed before this high tribunal, and a better understanding between the grown out of the meetings.

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National Park Reservations.

The President recommends to the Congress the enlargement of the bounds of the Yellowstone National Park, the protection of the Niagara Falls and the establishment of such other park reservations as congress may see fit to set apart. The great benefits of these national parks to science as well as to the health and happiness of the people is pointed out.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensible. We shold have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets, and in case of need to reenforce our battle line. It can not but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with out sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control.

Pensions.

The soldier who did his duty in the time of war should receive the benefits of a grateful country, but here as elsewhere, a strict watch should be kept to prevent fraud.

Mississippi Levees.

The National Government already does something in connection with the construction and maintenance of the great system of levees along the lower course of the Mississippi; in my judgment it should do much more.

The Civil Service.

The civil service law has been on the statute books for twenty-two years. Every President and a vast majority of heads of departments who have been in office during that period have favored a gradual extension of the merit system. The more thoroughly its principles have been understood, the greater has been the favor with which the law has been regarded by administrative officers. Any attempt to carry on the great executive departments of the Government without this law would inevitably result in chaos. The Civil Service Commissioners are doing excellent work; and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they perform.

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be adimtted as one State and that Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one State. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood.

Panama Canal.

The treatment between the United States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama Canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of $40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the Commission was reorganized and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman, Charles E. Magoon, Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, and Col. Oswald H. Ernst.

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore for the work of the Department of State. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work to be done by that Department, both in Washington and abroad. This has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally than heretofore, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in foreign countries, and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world.

Conclusion.

Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our diplomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by insuffieient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and mesenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detracts from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It does not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and experience required in the different positions, or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
December 5, 1905.

CONGRESS AT WORK

Lawmaking Body Organizes and Gets to Work

WILLIAMS DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Speaker Cannon is Re-elected and Rules of Last Congress Are Adopted After Humorous Speech in Opposition by Mr. Williams.

Washington, Special—Congress convened with little of the pomp and circumstance of other days. The presence of so much fuss and flowers conflicted with the idea of the eternal fitness of things entertained by the elder statesmen. Hence, the formality of the opening session has become a somewhat less spectacular affair. However, much fine raiment in the galleries relieved the sombre aspect of the floor, where flowers were bare, and the event proved as interesting in many respects as of yore.

The following caucus nominations were elected:

Clerk—Alexander McDowell, Pennsylvania.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry Casson, Wisconsin.

Doorkeeper—F. B. Lyon, New York.

Postmaster—Joseph C. McElroy Ohio.

Chaplain—Rev. Henry N. Couden, Michigan.

The rules of the Fifty-eighth Congress, including the standing orders relating to the consideration of pension and claim bills on Fridays, on motion of Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, were ordered continued during the Fifty-ninth Congress. This resolution will be offered by Mr. Dalzell, when the House is organized next Monday.

Very little besides the organization of the House will be accomplished the first week of the session, although it is possible that an emergency appropriation for the Panama Canal may be passed the last of this week. Until the committees are apointed, such a bill would have to be considered by unanimous consent, or under a special order. It will depend upon the needs of the canal finances whether the emergency appropriation will be rushed through this week or go over until the week following.

Williams Minority Leader.

Washington, Special.—For two hours Saturday the Democratic members of the House of Representatives discussed party policies and procedure with a view to solidifying the minority and acting harmoniously upon all matters of a partisan character that may come before the House. John Sharpe Williams was unanimously chosen as the nominee for Speaker and this action of the caucus makes him the minority leader for the ensuing Congress to succeed himself.

Washington, Special.—"The American people have selected the Speaker of the House for the fifty-ninth Congress; it only remains for us to ratify their choice. I will not call for a formal nomination, but simply name Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois."

The statement made by Chairman Hepburn Saturday to the Republican members of the House of Representatives was received by hearty cheers, and Mr. Cannon was immediately declared the nominee for Speaker. William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, was re-elected chairman of the caucus for the session and Henry C. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary. Mr. Cannon sprang a surprise on his associates by pulling out of his pocket a typewritten speech, which he read from beginning to end.

Mr. Cannon said he would stand with his associates in upholding the policies of the Republican party, under which all the people have prospered. Referring to railway legislation, he said that "by the operation of competitive forces, that matters of difference between the corporations, the carrier, and the people they serve, would be adjusted to all.

"The concensus of opinion of the people, however, is that Congress has the powerr, by amendment to the law, to provide better remedies for real abuses existing, so that the producer and consumer can find a more speedy and less expensive remedy than we now have. In this opinion, I, for one, concur. The burden is upon Congress, and our party, having power, is primarily responsible.

Mr. Cannon urged that justice be done both to corporation and people, and in conclusion referred to the desirability of a short session.

Several New Senators Sworn In.

Washington, Special—In the Senate Monday several new Senators were sworn in, including Mr. Frabler, of Tennessee. The credentials of Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, were presented by Senator Mallory. Senators Allison and Morgan were appointed as a committee to wait upon the President, together with a similar committee from the house.

Sultan's Proposals Not Accepted.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch from Paris states that it is reported in French government circles that the powers, after examining the latest Turkish proposals, decided that they are unsatisfactory and therefore the international fleet will not be ordered home. It is stated that unless the Sultan compietely backs down before Monday the Islands of Lemnos and Imbros will be seized.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's message was read in both houses of Congress Tuesday at noon. We are sorry we haven't room to publish it in full, but the document is quite lengthy and would require more space than we have at our command, so we are giving our readers the most important features of the message.

One of the most important features of the President's message was his advocacy of government control of railroad rates. This does not mean to take the authority of fixing rates out of the hands of the railroads altogether but to have a commission to see that no one is overcharged or discriminated against. The President also calls attention to the necessity for legislation requiring the use of block signals upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce and states that Congress should provide, by appropriate legislation, for the introduction of block signals upon all such railroads at the earliest practical date, as a measure of increased safety to the travelling public. Further important recommendations of the President were, the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective, the need of a greater merchant marine, the necessity of a law to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. Such a law would protect the legitimate manufacturer and the consuming public. The President also recommends that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one State, and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one State. Mr. Roosevelt states that nothing has taken up more time in Congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted the four territories mentioned above, and recommends that they be immediately admitted as two States.

LAWS SHOULD BE ENFORCED OR REPEALED.

The Winston Daily Sentinel (democratic) is of the opinion that the next legislature should spend a part of its time in repealing the needless laws now on the statute books. The Sentinel says:

"One of the best things the next legislature could do would be to take from the statute books some of the laws now contained therein. We have many very excellent laws and some very needless ones and the latter should be repealed. It is easy to see that disrespect for one law breeds contempt for all law. There can be little doubt of the fact that we have too many laws and every legislature naturally increases the number. Of course new conditions are constantly arising and these necessitate new laws, but we hope the next legislature will confine new laws to the minimum. We also hope that the next legislature will take action to have provision made for the care of all the insane of the State, no matter how much it costs. This trouble about inadequate space at the State hospitals is constantly arising, and we believe the condition complained of should be remedied once for all."

The Sentinel is right. Many of the laws now on the statute books should be repealed because other laws have been passed in their stead, while there are many more that have been passed by recent legislatures that are obsolete for the reason that they have never been enforced. They should either be repealed or the officers of the law should be fined for not enforcing them. If a man can violate one law and go unpunished he naturally concludes he can break other laws and escape punishment. As the Sentinel says: "Disrespect for one law breeds contempt for all law."

An exchange says that the "lawless may expect to be punished." Well, if they do, many of the lawless don't get what they expect.

Water-Rate Decision.

The Supreme Court of Florida decided that an ordinance passed by the city of Tampa, regulating water rates in that city, is valid. The plant in Tampa is owned by a corporation and the city passed an ordinance fixing certain rate charges for water. The water company appealed and the court upholds the city.

"LEADING A WEAK LOT."

The Raleigh Evening Times (democratic) thinks the democratic contingent in Congress is a weak lot. The Times, in looking over the "lot," takes this view of the situation:

"The nomination of John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, for Speaker by the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, means that he will again officiate as the minority leader, and indeed no other arrangement would have been satisfactory to the party. Mr. Cannon, of course, will be the real speaker. In Congress the democrats cut a very sorry figure in quantity and quality, for it seems to be a rule in some parts of the South and West to pick up a man without ability and elect him simply because he has the 'pull' with the politicians. There are constant changes from almost every district and before a member has had time to familiarize himself with conditions, he is left at home and another stranger is sent to Washington to set the woods on fire; soon he returns."

The Greenville Reflector says:

"We notice that a veteran in Virginia has refused a pension and back pay amounting to upwards of $15,000. If he was in North Carolina he would be sent up about Raleigh."

The Reflector doesn't make it plain whether the man would have been sent to the penitentiary or to the insane asylum. But that wouldn't have made much difference, as there are many in the prisons who should be in the asylums, and it is safe to say there are some in the asylum who should be in the penitentiary.

Where the Trouble Lies as to Taking Care of the Insane.

In discussing the agitation concerning the indigent insane of the State, which shows an alarming and shameful condition of things relative to these poor unfortunates, the Charlotte Observer, getting off on the line that we have spoken on before, says:

"But what we started out to say is that the present agitation is in reality out of season at present; it should have occurred just before or during a session of the legislature. The State Hospital authorities have never in recent years failed to acquaint the members of the legislature with the true condition of affairs and urge them to do whatever was necessary for the care of all the insane in the State, always laying emphasis upon the condition of those who could not be admitted for lack of room. There is no evidence that conditions are worse now than they have been for some years—and certainly they are a great deal worse than they should be. The legislature alone can remedy present conditions, and it does not meet for over a year yet.

"We have repeatedly called attention to the very facts that are now being made use of; indeed to such extent that we were fearful of wearying our readers. The legislature, however, failed to act, and until it does no relief that is worthy of the name is to be expected.

"As to the hospital authorities, there is no doubt that they have done their duty, despite assertions to the contrary. The responsibility for present conditions lies with the members of the legislature."

The appeals to the Governor in behalf of the indigent insane during off years by some of the political organs do not win much applause from the people as to their good intentions or statesmanship. Neither has the recent management of the State Hospitals merited much esteem from our recent legislatures. They have gone off after "strange gods," as it were, and neglected these unfortunates at the time that they could have provided for them. They have thought of the reassessment of property, of providing for special and higher taxes, of raising salaries and of creating new offices, of giving place to political favorites and of perpetuating the power of the Democratic party, and in the windup they have consumed all the taxes that have been raised and there is no money left for the many needed purposes. This has been the program each time the legislature has met, and there is no use to mince words about it, the blame should go where it belongs. The next campaign will be waged on the idea of re-electing Simmons to the United States Senate—and its correlative, perpetuating the Democratic machine—and we will not hear a word about the poor indigent insane then.—Union Republican.

His Peculiarity.

The Washington Mirror tells of a surprise that came to a man that remarked to a stammerer:

"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Biggs."

"Oh, n-no; everybody has his peculiarity. Stammering is m-mine; what is yours?"

"Well, really, I am not aware that I have any."

"D-do you stir your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"W-well, that is y-your p-peculiarity; most p-people u-use a t-teaspoon."

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Some Squibs of Interest we have Gathered with our paste-pot and Shears.

There is a new clamor for the punishment of the fools who point "unloaded guns" at people. We are agreed. And while we are at it, why not say a word in favor of punishing those who deliberately kill their fellow-man?—Raleigh Enterprise.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Bryan, the American democratic party, is traveling in Japan. He tried to buy the old war stool upon which Admiral Togo sat when he attended the Shinto ceremonial in Uyeno park, at Tokio, to celebrate the naval triumph. The stool which has been used for centuries (since 1607) has been handed down in the Ogasawara family of Shinto priests. What did Mr. Bryan want with the old stool? While he is over there he had better be looking about the junk shop for a cheap second-hand platform. His people over here need that more than they do the stool.—People's Paper.

* * *

More Official Brutality.

At Wilmington, Jas. M. Wade, a deputy sheriff, arrested a woman for dssorderly conduct. She cursed the officer and the brute beat her until she had to be sent to the hospital. He was fined $30 and costs and made to resign his office. A good thrashing should have been added.

We publish this to show that Democratic officials sometimes do wrong as well as Republicans. Our Democratic friends have spasms whenever a Republican officer goes wrong, but they tread lightly on the toes of the brutes of their own party. We believe in condemning wrong wherever it exists, regardless of party. Democratic officials in the East are being criticized for not enforcing the provisions of the Ward and Watts laws,—blockade distilleries are greatly on the increase in the East, but revenue officers are expected to do all the cutting up.—Davie Record.

A Farce in the Name of Justice.

Progressive Farmer:

The following dispatch was printed in last week's Progressive Farmer:

"Fayetteville, Nov. 21st: Messrs. John C. Haigh and George Myrover, formerly cashier and teller of the Bank of Fayetteville, plead guilty to the charge of embezzlement in the Superior Court today and judgment was suspended on payment of costs, restitution having been made to the bank."

Fairbrother's Everything calls attention to the fact that the same day Haigh and Myrover were turned loose on the people they had robbed of $28,000, a negro in Salisbury was sentenced to five years for stealing $35, and another negro was senteneed to one year for stealing a plug of tobacco. "Everything" also reflects the general sentiment of the press—and our opinion—so clearly that we reprint herewith what it says in lieu of any comments of our own:

"Webster's Dictionary, defining the word embezzlement, says: 'Larceny denotes a taking by fraud or stealth, from another's possession; embezzlement denotes an appropriation, by fraud or stealth, of property already in the wrong-doer's possession.' Thus it will be seen that the man who embezzles not only steals but violates a sacred trust. It certainly was a sublime spectacle to see men standing up in a court of justice and stating that they believed the ends of justice would be met if the brace of thieves would pay the costs in the case after they had pleaded guilty to taking nearly thirty thousand dollars that did not belong to them, and by so doing caused the bank to temporarily suspend. * * * Suspension of judgment, upon payment of costs, and the men confessing that they took twenty-eight thousand dollars of money entrusted to their keeping—great God! with such a farce, why should court-houses be built!"

A Reckless Stewardship.

The Democratic party has been in power in this State for years and all at once the people stand aghast at the announcement that there are hundreds of insane persons who cannot gain admission to the State institutions. Unfortunately Democratic Legislatures have been too busy raising salaries, multiplying offices, passing Watts liquor laws which their own officials won't enforce, finding negroes in every wood pile, reckless appropriation of funds until nothing is left but a bankrupt State Treasury, enacting fool private laws and many of a public nature, which the Supreme Court sets aides in a majority of appeals, while the poor and helpless insane are kept in pens like cattle, or in jails like criminals, for lack of accommodation at Raleigh and Morganton. Now there is a terrible blow and bluster about the unfortunates and it is well. But why, at this late date? Simply because patience has ceased to be a virtue, and there is a demand all over North Carolina which the Democratic party cannot any longer cast aside at will to patch the holes in their extremely rotten political fences in order to carry the State and keep machine Democracy with its legion of bonds and bankruptcy in power.—Union Republican.

For the Railway Kings, or for the People?

Congress, assembling early this month, must grant or deny the nation's demand for a square deal in railway freight rates. The people have become convinced that private control of rates on the public highways—the railways—is the main factor in building up the great trusts that strangle competition and rob consumers. This conviction is the power behind the urgent popular demand that railways rates should be regulated by the Federal government. Ray Stannard Baker in McClure's Magazine for November shows us exactly how a dozen private citizens, responsible only to railway managers, intent on charging the public not a fair rate but all that it possibly can pay, make rates in secret and in violation of law. President Roosevelt will ask Congress this winter to enact a law which the people who support the railways can, through federal officials, get prompt and sure protection against extortionate and inequitable charges upon these highways of the nation's commerce. When House and Senate vote on this proposition we shall know exactly which members serve the people, and who are the others that give their first allegiance to the railway kings. They must toe the mark or quit the track. —Frank Putnam in National Magazine for December.

PREDICTS FIFTEEN-CENT COTTON

W. P. Brown Estimates Crop at 10,175,000 Bales.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—W. P. Brown, former bull leader, tonight issued his estimate of this year's cotton crop, which he places at 10,175,000 bales (commercial.) The estimate includes this year's growth, linters, city crop and what old cotton may have been carried over from last year. He declares cotton will go to 15 cents, and adds:

"I contend that prices are only relative and that the world today is better able to buy goods made of 7 and 8 cent cotton. The planters of the South can market the balance of this crop on an average of 15 cents if they stand together.

"My investigation shows that we have practically a crop disaster in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, three-fourths of Texas and Indian Territory. Oklahoma, Tennessee and Alabama have fared somewhat better, though the yield in those States is very light. Georgia, the Carolinas and Florida have good crops."

Fair Play.

A group of drummers were trading yarns on the subject of hospitality, when one, a little Virginian with a humorous eye and a delightful drawl, took up his parable thus:

"I was down in Louisiana last month travelin' 'cross country with S. J. Carey (the same being Stonewall Jackson C. at your service) when we kinder got lost in a mighty lonesome sort of road just about dark. We rode along a right good piece after sundown, and when we saw a light ahead, I tell you it looked firstrate. We drove up to the light findin' 'twas a house, and when I hollored like a lost calf the man came out and we asked him to take us in for the night? He looked at us mighty hard, then said, 'Wall, I reckon I can stand it if you kin.' So we unhitched, went in, and found 'twas only a two-room shanty and just swarmin' with children. He had six from four to eleven years old, and as there didn't seem to be but one bed, me an' Stony was wonderin' what in thunder would become of us.

"They gave us supper, good hog and hominy, the best they had, and then the old woman put the two youngest kids to bed. They went straight to sleep. Then she took those out, laid them over in the corner, put the next two to bed, and so on. After all the children were asleep on the floor, the old folks went in the other room and told us we could go to bed if we wanted to, and, bein' powerful tired out, we did.

"Well, sir, the next morning when we woke up we were lying over in the corner with the kids, and the old man and the old woman had the bed!"—Lippincott's.

Liquor License For Patent Medicine Dealers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered that after April 1st, 1906, any one who sells so-called "patent medicines" "composed chiefly of distilled spirits, or mixtures thereof, without the addition of drugs or medicinal ingredients in sufficient quantities to change materially the character of the alcoholic liquor," must be licensed as a retail liquor dealer. And the manufacturer of such medicines must take out liquor license by January 1st. The Commissioner states that all of the patent medicines have not yet been analyzed, but others subject to the tax will be made known later. A few of the medicines subject to special tax are as follows:

Atwood's La Grippe Specific.
Cuban Gingeric.
De Witt's Stomach Bitters.
Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin.
Dr. Fowler's Meat and Salt.
Duffy's Malt Whiskey.
Gilbert's Rejnvenating Iron and Herb Juice.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Kudros.
Peruna.
Rock Candy Cough Cure

A True Daughter of Eve.

The hotel building was a seething mass of flames. At an upper window appeared the form of a woman, the only guest who had not succeeded in getting out before danger became imminent. An heroic fireman sprang nimbly up the tall ladder to her rescue. He reaches the topmost round, and extends his arms to take her down. "Come!" he commands hoarsely; "there's no time to lose."

The woman leans toward him. Then with a shriek she darts back and plunges into the smoke laden room. The heroic fireman follows. Evidently she has gone back for some dear one—perhaps her child. Groping about in the gloom, he at last stumbles over her prostrate form and hastily bears her to the window. The fresh air revives her, and she speaks to her rescuer. "Pardon me," she says, as they begin to descend the ladder, "but I had to go back. I had left my powder rag!" A true daughter of Eve.—Woman's Magazine.

The Wrong Corpse Given to a Father at Roxboro.

Roxboro Courier:

Mr. Robert Stephens, the genial agent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad here had quite an unusual experience last Friday night. It seems that two bodies were shipped from the same express office in West Virginia on the same train. One was that of a grown person and the other a child. The child was to come to Roxboro and the other to go to North Wilkesboro, both were marked correctly. Mr. Stephens' consternation cannot be imagined or expressed when the father of the little child came forward to claim the corpse and found that a mistake had been made. Bob said he fairly made the wires burn till he got the matter straightened out. It was a terrible blunder of some one. The mistake was made in Roanoke, hence the officials on this division were not responsible.

Thirteen Thousand Acres of Trees Bought in Swain and Graham Counties.

Asheville, N. C., Lec. 4.—Announcement was made to-day of the sale by an Asheville agency of the timber on thirteen thousand acres of land, lying in Swain and Graham counties, and the timber is said to be some of the finest in Western North Carolina. The purchasers of the properties are C. H. and W. A. Rexford, of Pennsylvania. One of the tracts is known as the Thomas land, while the other tract is along the waters of the Whitewater river. It is estimated that the timber on the two tracts is worth several hundred thousands of dollars The consideration was not divulged, though it is said that the timber was bought on stumpage basis.

What a Trained Nurse Says.

"If nervous people would only drink more water they would not be so nervous," remarked a train nurse the other day. "Nearly every physician will recommend to a woman who is suffering from nervous prostration or nervous exhaustion to drink lots of water between meals; but many women who do not come under a doctor's care would feel better and look better if they would drink, say, a quart of water in the course of the day. Water seems to be a nerve food, and it has a distinctly soothing effect, when sipped gradually, as one can best test for herself.

Convinced He Was Sick.

An Irishman had appendicitis. They took him to the hospital, laid him on the operating table, gave him ether, and tied a small monkey on a shelf where he would see it when he regained consciousness. He saw it grinning and chattering.

"Phat's that?"

"Sh—be quiet!" That's what we took from you."

He uttered a groan, and said: "Be ye child or devil, I dun know, but your mother is a very sick man!"—Ex.

How He Died.

It is said of Representative Adamson, of Georgia, while on his way to Washington, one day not long ago, noticed a crowd around the depot at one of the stations on the Southern, down in North Carolina, and poked his head out of a car windowsand asked of a negro:

"Adam, what's the matter?"

"Jim Johnson's dead, sah," was the answer.

"Somebody shoot him?"

"No, sah; nobody done nuthin' to him; he jus' died all to once unanimously."—Philadelphia Ledger

Brighten Up Your Home.

It is wonderful how much a little paint and whitewash will do towards brightening up a country place. These will not only add to the appearance but to the healthfulness also. Buildings kept well painted will not only last much longer without repair, but will lend an air of cheerfulness to the place that will have a beneficial effect on the occupants also.—Home and Farm.

Quite the Thing.

"That's a queer design you have in the corner of your billhead," remarked Slopay.

"It's merely a little flower," replied the tailor.

"Think it's appropriate, eh?"

"Yes, it's a forget-me-not."

A Painless Cure of Curable Pain

Never resign yourself to suffer pain. Women's pains are curable. They are the sign of dangerous conditions of the female organs, which should be promptly attended to or dangerous results will follow.

TAKE

Wine of Cardui

IT COMES TO WOMAN'S RELIEF

whenever she suffers from any of woman's biting and weakening pains. It not only compels the pains to stop, but it follows up and drives out the cause of the pains, which prevents them from coming back.

It makes you well. Try it.

Sold everywhere in $1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"WITHOUT A PAIN," writes Mary Shelton, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., "I can do my housework, although, before taking CARDUI, two doctors had done me no good. I can truthfully say I was cured by Cardui. I want every suffering lady to know of this wonderful medicine."

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News.]

Pity may be akin to love, but it's only a poor relation.

Unless a man has horse sense he is apt to make a donkey of himself.

A coward is a man who knows he's wrong, but refuses to admit it.

Your ship will never come unless you go out with a tug to meet it.

Trials in court may be postponed, but it's different with domestic trials.

Exprience begets wisdom—but usually too late in the game to be of value.

Wise is the man who knows himself thoroughly and doesn't try to find out things about his neighbor.

TORTURE OF A PREACHER.

The story of the torture of Rev. O. D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist church, of Harpersville, N. Y, will interest you. He says: "I suffered agonies, because of a persistent cough, resulting from the grip. I had to sleep sitting up in bed. I tried many remedies, without relief, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, which entirely cured my cough and saved me from consumption." A grand cure for diseased conditions of Throat and Lungs. At all druggists; price 50c and $1,00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Not Unless They Are Willing.

You can fool all of the men some of the time, and some of the men all the time, but you can't fool any of the women any of the time—if they don't wish to be fooled.—Ex.

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

"For seven years," writes George W. Hoffman, of Harper, Wash., "I had a bitter battle, with chronic stomach and liver trouble, but at last I won, and cured my diseases, by the use of Electric Bitters. I unhesitatingly recommend them to all, and don't intend in the future to be without them in the house. They are certainly a wonderful medicine, to have cured such a bad case as mine." Sold, under guarantee to do the same for you. All druggists, at 50c. a bottle. Try them today.

Provoking Thing.

Husband—You don't try to make home attractive. Look at that table, now; no luxuries to tempt the appetite.

Wife—Why, you provoking thing, you told me last night you had no appetite.—Ex.

Heart Weakness.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has made many hearts well after they have been pronounced hopeless. It has completely cured thousands, and will almost invariably cure or benefit every case of heart disease.

Short breath, pain around heart, palpitation, fluttering, dizzy, fainting and smothering spells should not be neglected. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and see how quick you will be relieved.

It cannot make a new heart, but will restore a sick one by strengthening the heart nerves and muscles, relieving the unnatural strain, and restoring its vitality.

"I had a very bad case of heart trouble. For six months I could not work. Last July I was plowing corn and feeling bad all day; in the afternoon in plowing one row I had to lay down, or fall down, three times. My heart throbbed as though it would burst through, and I had difficulty in getting my breath. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and before I had used half of it I could lay down and sleep all night. Previously I had to get up from five to ten times a night. I have taken several bottles, and my heart is as regular as clock work. I feel like a new man, and can work considerable for an old man, 84½ years old."
H. D. McGILL, Frost, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

One Cent a Word.

Make your wants known in this column. One cent a word for each insertion of advertisement.

Safe Investments For Sale.

The Toxaway Company, North Carolina, 125 shares.
Iola Mining, North Carolina, 1000 shares.
Giroux Consolidated Mining, 1000 shares.
La Luz M & T. (Mexico) 3000 shares.
New York Shoshone (Bullfrog) 2000 shares.
Also all other stocks and bonds bought and sold. Let me hear from you R. O'SULLIVAN, Broker.
P. O. Box, 1492, New York.

WANTED: by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Write at once for full particulars, and enclose self-addressed envelope.
THOMAS J. COOPER & CO.,
132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Arrest It---$50 Reward.

A small sample bottle of Eczine will be sent free to every reader of the CAUCASIAN who is suffering with any kind of skin disease or eruption—Eczema, Blood Poison, Fever, Sores, Cancer, Rheumatism, Pains, or any other Germ disease or sore of any name or nature.

$50 reward will be paid for any case of Eczema that is not promptly cured with Eczine. Eczine will heal any sore or cure the worst skin and make it look like velvet. Thousands cured daily. Never mind what you have tried; forget the failures made by other remedies and send for free sample of Eczine which always gives relief and permanent cure. A $1.00 bottle often cures the worst case. If your druggists does not have Eczine send direct to us. The Eczine Company, M. Kupermeier, Sales Agent, 112 Dearborn St, Chicago, Ill.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits,

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

We furnish 75 per cent of the Operators to the Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest and most extensive Telegraph Schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $60 per month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 per month in States west of the Rockies. IMMEDIATELY UPON GRADUATION.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

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RUBBER STAMPS!
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We make all kinds at Reasonable Prices. Write for Catalogue.

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Holleman Building - Raleigh, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN

RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 30, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh N. C., as second-class mail matter.

Eight cases of small-pox were discovered in Wilmington Saturday.

Hon. Thos. S. Rollins, of Asheville, is a visitor to Raleigh this week.

Two prisoners, named George Rich and Tucker, escaped from the Asheboro jail last week.

Dr. William Howell, of Williamston, died Tuesday, of pneumonia. He had been county physician of Martin county for sixteen years.

William Aycock, a son of ex-Gov. Aycock, while out hunting Thanksgiving day sustained a very painful wound in his hand by the premature discharge of his gun.

The Tyson & Jones Buggy Co., of Carthage, was visited by a disastrous fire Thursday evening. One of their new buildings was burned to the ground. Loss about $16,000.

Mrs. Taylor Baker, a highly respected lady of Indian Trail, Mecklenburg county, attempted suicide by cutting her throat. Ill health was the cause assigned for the rash act.

The tobacco maunfacturers of Winston-Salem shipped 2,810,196½ lbs. of tobacco during the month of November, being a great increase over last year's business for the same period.

Eugene V. Debbs, the Socialist candidate for President last year, has accepted an invitation from the machinists of Salisbury and Spencer to speak in those towns the last week in January.

The plant of the Mills Manufacting Co., of Raleigh, was burned Saturday night. The loss amounted to $25,000 with only $13,950 insurance. There is some talk of building a furniture plant on the same site.

The safe of the Trenton Drug Co's store, at Trenton, N. C., was opened by safe crackers Thursday night and money and stamps amounting to $750 was stolen; $500 of the amount belonged to the postoffice. The robbers also secured about $160 from Mr. E J. Loftin's store.

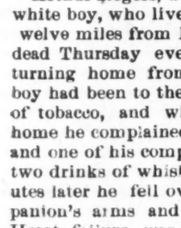
A child sixteen years old entered the penitentiary today to serve her second term. She is Etta Branton, colored, of Rowan county, and was brought here by Sheriff Julian today to serve one year for larceny. When only fourteen years old she was a convict for twelve months.—Raleigh Times.

Arthur Rogers, a sixteen-year old white boy, who lived near Cardenas, welve miles from Raleigh, dropped dead Thursday evening while returning home from Raleigh. The boy had been to the city with a load of tobacco, and while on his way home he complained of being cold, and one of his companions gave him two drinks of whiskey. A few minutes later he fell over in his companion's arms and died instantly. Heart failure was assigned as the cause of death.

Mad Horse as a House Wrecker.

Wadesboro, N. C., Dec. 5.—A horse belonging to Mr. R. J. W. Redfern, broke out of the stable and ran into the cook room of Mr. John W. Gulledge, demolishing the cook stove and several other necessary things pertaining to the outfit of a cook room. The horse then made a dash for the dining room and completely destroyed everything in the room also, damaging the walls by tearing off the plastering. It is supposed that the horse had what is known as the blind staggers, though some say he had hydrophobia. The horse had to be killed in the dining room.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.



There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

A Reminder to Our Subscribers Who are in Arrears.

This week we are mailing out statements to our subscribers who are in arrears on their subscription. We are not sending out these statements because we are afraid our subscribers will not pay us, but are sending them out as a matter of business. It is often that a subscriber forgets when his subscription is due and a reminder is all that is necessary. We are very anxious that all our subscribers who are due on subscription will send us the amount due, together with renewal for another year, before the 1st of January, 1906, as we do not want to carry any old accounts over into the new year. If our statement of your account is wrong write us and we will gladly make proper correction.

Negro Arrested For Assault.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 5.—Calvin Tatum, an 18 year old colored youth, was arrested in Stokes county today by a crowd of irate citizens on the charge of assaulting a prominent lady of Germanton last evening.

At the time of the assault three ladies of the town were out walking on the railroad when Tatum ran up and grabbed one of the ladies around the waist, dragging her several feet. The negro was frightened away by one of the ladies threatening to shoot him if he did not release his hold.

Negro Killed by Officer.

Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 4.—Officer Lancaster was bringing a negro named McGill, charged with burglary, from Parkton to Lumberton this afternoon to place him in jail. When they reached the northern part of town the negro attempted to escape, when he was shot and instantly killed by the officer. The coroner held an inquest and the verdict was justifiable homicide.

Two Men Instantly Killed.

Morganton, N. C., Dec 5.—Eastbound passenger train, No. 30, ran over and killed two men just after pulling out from the station here this morning. The unfortunates were Elisha Whitehurst and Decatur Taylor, both of whom recently moved here with families from Glen Alpine to work in the cotton mill.

Senator Clay's Dangerous Attack.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Clay, of Georgia, was attacked with a severe case of indigestion Sunday night so severe he thought himself dying. The Senator is now improving slowly.

Drawing the Line.

Young Slopay was courting the daughter of his former tailor.

"Darling," he said, "I hope you will learn to love and trust me"

"Well," replied the fair object of his affections, "I'm sure I can learn to love you, but papa says you are not to be trusted."—Chicago News.

An Old Time Qualification.

As long ago as the year 1634, voters in Massachusetts were required to swear: "I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal." The germ of free government had already been discovered in that quarter.—Ex.

A FEARFUL FATE.

It is a fearful fate to have to endure the terrible torture of Piles. "I can truthfully say," writes Harry Colson, of Masonville, Ia., "that for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best cure made." Also for cuts, burns and injuries. 25c.; at all druggists.

Send Papers Quick.

A life insurance company recently got this letter from a bereaved widow: "I take great pleasure in informing you of the death of my husband, who was insured in your company. Please send me papers quick, so I can prove he is dead."

IN MAD CHASE.

Millions rush in mad chase after health, from one extreme of faddism to another, when, if they would only eat good food, and keep their bowels regular with Dr. King's New Life Pills, their troubles would only pass away. Prompt relief and quick cure for liver and stomach trouble. 25c.; at all druggists; guaranteed.

That Goblin Can't Get Him.

Uncle Joe Cannon doesn't run away from a Presidential boom. He treats the boom whenever it approaches to a vigorous pitchfork thrust.—Philadelphia Press.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-titled remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FOR SALE

One two-Revolution Campbell press for sale at a bargain. Will print 4 page 8 column paper. Address Caucasian Pub. Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Matthews Has Made Two Efforts to End His Life Since Killing His Wife.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 4.—Dr. Joseph B. Matthews, who is in jail awaiting a hearing upon the charge of causing the death of his wife by poison on Friday last, made a second attempt to commit suicide today Late yesterday afternoon he diluted the heads of a number of matches in a cup of water and swallowed the contents. He soon lost consciousness, but his groans attracted the attention of a prison guard, who summoned a physician and his life was saved. Today after sharpening the edge of a pewter spoon on his cell floor he opened an artery in his wrist, but the flow of blood was stopped in time again to save his life. Matthews is raving in his delirium.

NOITCE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States:

At Durham, N. C., July 27, 1905, 1 Jug Corn Whiskey, 4 gallons, of Dennis Ellis.

At Franklinton, N. C., Sept. 29. 1905, 1 keg, 4 gallons Corn Whiskey of unknown,

At Benson, N. C., Oct. 13, 1905, 1 Jug 3 gallons Corn Whiskey of unknown.

At ———, Sept. 26, 1905, 3 packages Apple Brandy 99 gallons, of D. Ballard, A. L. Rountree and J. Wynne.

At Louisburg, N. C., Sept. 27, 1905, 1 kag Corn Whiskey, 2 gallons, of Nick Phelps.

At Louisburg, N. C., 1905, one 70-gallon Copper Still Cap and Worm of Nick Phelps.

At Wyatt, N. C., Oct. 21, 1905, 1 Jug 3 gallons Corn Whiskey of unknown.

At Mex, N. C., Oct. 17, 1905, 24 bushels of Corn Meal of unknown.

At Durham, N. C., Oct. 19, 1905, 4 Jug Corn Whiskey, 9 gallons, of unknown

At Littleton, N. C., Oct. 28, 1905, 3 Jugs Corn Whiskey, 9 gallons, of D. S. Shearin.

At Green Neck, Oct. 4, 1905, 1 Package Whiskey, 10 gallons, of C, C. DeComis.

At Merry Oaks, N. C., Oct. 15, 1905, 1 Keg Corn Whiskey, 5 gallons, of Samuel Siler.

At Franklinton, N. C., Oct. 24, 1905, 1 Keg Corn Whiskey, 2 gallons, 60 gallon Copper Still and Worm, 2 horses, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 set double harness, 7 sacks corn meal, of R. A. Speed.

Persons claiming the above property will file their claims with me in my office within 30 days as required by law, or the same will be forfeited to the use of the United States.

E. C. DUNCAN,
Collector.
J. P. H. ADAMS,
Deputy Collector.
Nov. 14, 1905. Raleigh, N. C.

ECZEMA PILES, PIMPLES OLD SORES FI CAN BE CURED AT SMALL COST READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER

The Ec zine Co., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find one dollar to pay f another bottle of EC-ZINE and 25 cents for Ec-zin Soap. I have used nearly all the bottle you sen and it has done more for me than all other treatments combined that I have employed for f years. I have Eczema on both legs from ankle t knee and I have been so bad at times I had to g on stilts. Since I commenced the use of EC-ZINE my trouble has nearly disappeared, in fact it feel like it was well, but there are a few rough spots ye I don't want to stop treatment with one bottle Send me another bottle as soon as possible and cake of soap, after I use it I expect to be perfectl cured and then I will tell you all about it. I have been under treatment for four years and I can' begin to tell you what I have suffered and the great trouble and expense I have endured in the time, but I have great hopes that I will soon be cured. I certainly believe I have struck the righ remedy at last. With best wishes I am

Yours truly, D. L. ALEXANDER,
Mt. Pleasant, N. C

$50. Reward will be paid for any skin disease, ECZEMA, PILES, BLOOD POISON PIMPLES, RING WORM etc., which the new Radium remedy—**EC-ZINE**, will not cure promptly. Send today for a FREE treatment, sufficient to cure any ordinary case.

THE EC-ZINE COMPANY
M. KUPERMEIER, Sales Agent
112 Dearborn Street, Chicago Ill

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Will give its readers in the 52 issues of the 1905 Volume

7
Serial Stories, each a book in itself, reflecting American life in home, camp and field.

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$20,000 will be divided equally among subscribers who secure three new subscriptions. Send for information and Sample Copies of the Paper.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

Every New Subscriber who cuts out and sends this slip at once with name and address and $1.75 will receive:

FREE All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1904.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Pain Pills

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Cure Headache

Almost instantly, and leave no bad effects. They also relieve every other pain. Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pain, Sciatica, Backache, Stomach ache, Ague Pains, Pains from injury, Bearing-down pains, Indigestion, Dizziness, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

Prevent All-Aches

By taking one or two Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when you feel an attack coming on. You not only avoid suffering, but the weakening influence of pain upon the system. If nervous, irritable and cannot sleep, take a tablet on retiring or when you awaken. This soothing influence upon the nerves brings refreshing sleep.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

The flavor of TOBACCO may be injured by the use of stable and rank organic manures.

Potash

in the form of sulphate produces an improved flavor and a good yield.

Tobacco must have *Potash*.

Our little book, "Tobacco Culture," contains much valuable information, and every tobacco grower can obtain a copy free of charge by writing for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—95 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad St.

Is there anything you want to sel or buy? If so make known your wants in this column. Only one cent a word.

SALESMEN WANTED—TO LOOK after our interest in Wake and adjacent Counties. Salary or Commission Address LINCOLN OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

LIQUORS.

We can ship Whiskey to any point in North Carolina that the Railroads or Steamboats lines go. We are located in the State of Virginia and the

N. C. ANTI-JUG LAWS

do not affect us at all as we are protected by the Interstate Commerce laws. We sell

Corn Whiskey at $1.25 per Gallon and Rye Whiskey at $1.50 per Gallon and up.

Write us for our Complete Price-list and Express rate to your office.

Yours truly,
Z. F. LONG & CO.,
P. O. Box 398, Suffolk, Va.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Chartered 1835. Boston, Mass. Assets About $40,000,000

In reply to a request for Campaign Contributions the Vice-President of the Company replied as follows:

I cannot advise any subscription by the Company to the campaign fund for any purpose. The money held by the Insurance Company in trust for its policy holders cannot be used for political, educational or religious purposes, and any vote by the directors authorizing a subscription would be beyond their authority, and for any money paid under such vote, the directors would be personally liable, and at the suit of any policy-holder the Court would require them to reimburse the Company.

Boston, Oct. 5, 1896. ALBERT D. FOSTER, Vice-President.

This is not only good sense, and therefore good law and equity, but it is plain, everyday common honesty—a quality which seems conspicuously to have been lacking in the management of the other Companies.

Agents wanted in every County in the State to sell New England Annual Dividend Contracts.

A. J. WILLIFORD,

GENERAL AGENT,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway

ANNOUNCES THE INAUGURATION OF THE SHOO-FLY TRAIN

Between Weldon and Raleigh

WITH CONNETIONS FROM OXFORD, LOUISBURG AND WARRENTON, COMMENCING

MONDAY, JANUARY 8TH.

The Seaboard Airline takes great pleasure in announcing the inauguration of the Shoo-Fly train between Weldon and Raleigh, mak

No. 29.		No. 30.	
Leaves Weldon	6:45 a. m.	Leaves Raleigh	5:00 p. m.
Arrives Norlina	8:00 a. m.	Arrives Franklinton	6:03 p. m.
Leaves Norlina	8:20 a. m.	Arrives Henderson	6:29 p. m.
Arrives Henderson	8:53 a. m.	Arrives Norlina	6:55 p. m.
Arrives Franklinton	9:25 a. m.	Leaves Norlina	7:15 p. m
Arrives Raleigh	10:15 a. m.	Arrives Weldon	8:30 p. m

No. 29		No. 30.	
Lv. Oxford	7:45 am.	Lv. Henderson	9:00 am. 6:40 pm
Ar Henderson	8:30 am.	Ar. Oxford	9:45 am. 7:25 pm.
Lv. Louisburg	8:50 am.	Lv. Franklinton	6:10 pm.
Ar. Franklinton	9:25 am.	Ar. Louisburg	6:35 pm.

The above schedules on the branch lines will in no way affect the present connections with regular No. 39 and 41.

For further information in regard to schedule apply to

C. B. RYAN, G. P. A., Portsmouth, Va,
C. H. GATTIS, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

EVERY truck farmer knows (or ought to know) that POTASH is indispensable for producing good-paying truck crops.

A liberal quantity of POTASH, along with ample amounts of phosphoric acid and nitrogen, is vital to successful truck growing.

"Truck Farming," an interesting book dealing with practical truck raising and valuable to every truck farmer, will be sent to farmers on request, free of any cost or obligation.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Shoes, Trunks, Hats and Furnishing Goods,
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OUR PRICES ARE RICHT. CALL AND SEE US.

Farming For PROFIT

There is nothing too good for the Farmer; there it nothing too good for the Farm. Good barns, good houses, good wells, good fences, good stock, all on good land, under good management assure good profits. The good applies throughout. It must apply throughout, or it will not apply to profits.

Nowhere is discrimination more necessary than in the selection of fences. The farm must be fenced. Hence, select the best fence, the ELLWOOD FENCE.

The Elwood is built like a bridge—braced, supported, tied; no stronger or more substantial structure possible. Ellwood fences will hold your hogs, cattle, horses, and poultry. Ellwood Fence has always been popular. It answers all purposes and never disappoints.

We have Ellwood Fences for sale, and at prices that will suit you. Come and see us—we have a bargain for you.

Yours Truly,
Hart-Ward Hardware Company,
RALEIGH N. C.

Three times the Valuei of Any Other.

One Third Easier.
One Third Faster:

The only Sewing Machine that does not fail in any point.

Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings make it the lightest running machine in the world.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

Send for circulars and terms

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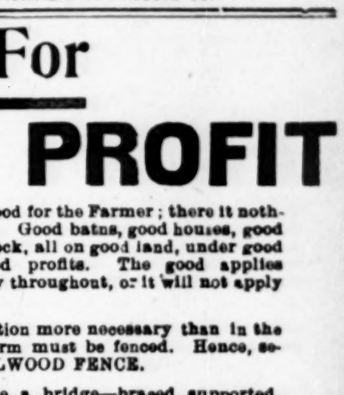
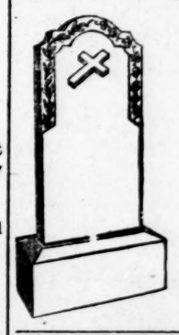
Atlanta, Ga.



Raleigh Marble Works



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Sensational Price
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FOR ALL TO ONE ADDRESS.

We are very fortunate in being able to arrange with the publishers of these three well-known magazines to offer the four subscriptions for the coming year at tois sensational price.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS is necessary to keep posted on all the important events of the day. It is a high-class educational magazine.

THE COSMOPOLITAN has been a leading magazine for eighteen years. It contains many interesting stories each month and continues to grow better.

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Don't delay sending in your order. The offer is good for new and renewed subscriptions if paid for a year in advance. Cut out this advertisement and send us with $3.00 and we will send you the three magazines and the paper for one year. Address CAUCASIAN PUB. Co., Raleigh, N. C.

STOPS BELCHING BY ABSORPTION —NO DRUGS—A NEW METHOD.

A Box of Wafers Free—Have You Acute Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Irregular Heart, Dizzy Spells, Short Breath, Gas on the Stomach?

Bitter Taste—Bad Breath—Impaired Appetite—A feeling of fullness, weight and pain over the stomach and heart, sometimes nausea and vomiting, also fever and sick headache?

What causes it? Any one or all of these: Excessive eating and drinking—abuse of spirits—anxiety and depression—mental effort—mental worry and physical fatigue—bad air—insufficient food—sedentary habits—absence of teeth—bolting of food.

If you suffer from this slow death and miserable existence, let us send you a sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers absolutely free. No drugs. Drugs injure the stomach.

It stops belching and cures a diseased stomach by absorbing the foul odors from undigested food and by imparting activity to the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices, which promotes digestion and cures the disease.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

THIS OFFER MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

1295 FREE COUPON 128

Send this coupon with your name and address and name of a druggist who does not sell it for a free sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

Sold by all druggists, 50c. per box, or sent by mail.

A jolly father of a family is about as jolly as some of the jokes he tells.

ULCERS FOR THIRTY YEARS

Painful Eruptions From Knees to Feet Seemed Incurable—Cuticura Ends Misery.

Another of those remarkable cures by Cuticura, after doctors and all else had failed, is testified to by Mr. M. C. Moss, of Gainesville, Texas, in the following letter: "For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicine to help me until I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, which cured me in six months. They helped me the very first time I used them, and I am glad to write this so that others suffering as I did may be saved from misery."

Courage and caution make a splendid working team.

Receiver for Railroads. . .

Cincinnati, Special.—An application for the appointment of a receiver for the Cincinnatti, Hamilton & Dayton Railway and the Pere Marquette Railroad was filed in the United States Circuit Court here by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., circuit Judge Lorton immediately began hearing the application and appointed Attoney General Judson Harmon as receiver for both roads. Insolvency is admitted.

It is very exciting to kiss a girl before she likes you. So. 49.

JOYS OF MATERNITY

A WOMAN'S BEST HOPES REALIZED

Mrs. Potts Tells How Women Should Prepare for Motherhood

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to a displacement of the womb or lack of strength in the generative organs.

Mrs. Anna Potts

Frequent backache and distressing pains, accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation indicate a displacement or nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs.

The question that troubles women is how can a woman who has some female trouble bear healthy children?

Mrs. Anna Potts, of 510 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

My Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"During the early part of my married life I was delicate in health; both my husband and I were very anxious for a child to bless our home, but I had two miscarriages, and could not carry a child to maturity. A neighbor who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it. I did so and soon felt that I was growing stronger, my headaches and backaches left me, I had no more bearing-down pains, and felt like a new woman. Within a year I became the mother of a strong, healthy child, the joy of our home. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a splendid remedy, and I wish every woman who wants to become a mother would try it."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free to expectant or would-be mothers.

WHY TAKE CALOMEL?

When Mozley's Lemon Elixir, a purely vegetable compound, with a pleasant taste, will relieve you of Biliousness, and all kindred diseases without griping or nausea, and leave no bad effects.

50c. and $1:00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES."

TAX ON DISPENSARY

South Carolina Institution Will Not Be Exempt

U. S. SUPREME COURT'S OPINION

Pretense That the Institution is Conducted as a Branch of the Police Power of the State is But Thinly Disguised, Says the Court in Affirming the Action of the Court of Claims on Petition for Recovery of $29,000 Paid Since 1893.

Washington, Special. — The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the national government may properly tax the State liquor dispensaries of South Carolina. The opinion was delivered by Justice Brewer in the case of the State of South Carolina vs. the United States. This action was instituted by the State of South Carolina to recover $20,000 paid to the revenue officers of the national government on account of the sale of liquors by the State and county dispensaries under the dispensary law. The State took the position that as the dispensaries sold liquors without profit they should not be taxed by the government, but the tax has been collected since 1893. This is said to have been the first case in which the State unites in one undertaking the exercise of its police power together with the prosecution of a commercial business. The Court of Claims dismissed the petition on the ground that the exercise of police power was but thinly disguised, holding that the real purpose was money making and this decision was affirmed.

COUNTING VOTES AS CAST.

Upon Argument by Alton B. Parker Justice Amend Rules That He is Estopped From Questionening Validity of Any Ballots Counted by Election Inspectors, and Recount Begins.

New York, Special.—The recount of ballots in five ballot boxes used in New York's mayoralty election contest was ordered to be begun Friday by Justice Amend in the Supreme Court.

The original order to open these five boxes was granted a few days ago. Jutslee Amend, in ordering the recount to begin, modified his original order so as to limit the canvassing to the candidates for mayor, comptroller and president of the board of aldermen, and also to eliminate from the recount the void and protested ballots.

Counsel for W. R. Hearst, Mayor McClellan and Assistante Corporation Counsel Butts engaged in a heated argument before the boxes were opened. Alton B. Parker, for Mayor McClellan, and Mr. Butts contended that the court had no right to make a re-canvass of the votes or to reconsider the result, but could compel the election inspectors correctly to state the result they reached on election night.

"You mean, then," said Austin G. Fox, for Mr. Hearst, "that you do not want the true vote ascertained, and that if a vote for Hearst has been counted for McClellan you don't want it known?"

"I mean," retorted Mr. Butts, "that I want the true vote ascertained according to law."

"And how may that be done?" inquired Mr. Fox.

"By quo warranto proceedings," was the reply.

"And such proceedings can only be undertaken after January," commented Mr. Fox. "I see."

Mr. Parker disclosed that the court had no right to throw out any ballot which had been counted by the election inspectors. Justice Amend ruled that he is estopped from questioning the validity of the ballots and they must be counted as cast.

The first ballot box was then opened by inspectors in the court room and the recount was begun, with the representatives of the newspapers occupying the seats intended for jurymen.

The opening of four ballot boxes and the recounting of the ballots was finished Saturday night before Judge Amend. The net results was a gain of seventeen votes in the four districts for Hearst, and of these being gained in three districts. Henry M. Younge, of counsel for Mr. Hearst, said:

"The results thus far have shown that the inspectors miscounted the split ballots, to the gain of McClellan and the loss of Mr. Hearst. If it turns out in other districts as it has in those examined Mr. Heart is elected on the recount."

Mexico's Vice President.

Mexico City, Special.—Vice President Corral continues gravely ill with typhus fever. His physicians hope for the best and rely on his great vitality. There is much public anxiety regarding his condition.

Rumored Depew Has Resigned.

New York, Special.—A rumor has gained circulation that Chauncey M. Depew had resigned from the United States Senate. When questioned concerning the rumor, the Senator said, "I am tired of making denials of unpleasant questions, and am resolved not to talk further to newspapers. I will deny nothing nor will I affirm anything. I have learned a lesson from the past."

Perkins to Quit N. Y. Life.

New York, Special.—The Evening Post says: "George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., will retire from the vice-presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company, and from the chairmanship of its finance committee, at the coming election next April. A friend of Mr. Perkins declared that this step has been taken at the suggestion of Mr. Morgan himself, and that the decision would be formally announced very soon."

MR. BROWN IN CHARLOTTE

Discusses the Cotton Situation With an Official of the Manufacturers' Body.

Charlotte, Special.—J. A. Brown, of Chadbourne, N. C., a member of the national executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association, and an official representative of that organization, was in this city Saturday to confer with Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

At the meeting of the executive committee in Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th of last June, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Brown, which, among other things, enumerated that "the prosperity of the cotton grower was bound up with the well-being of the spinner," and hence the association desired to place itself on record as favoring co-operation between producer and manufacturer and a committee was named to take up the matter with the American and New England Manufacturers' associations.

The conference was a lengthy one. With reference to the specific ideas discussed Mr. Brown would not talk. He expressed himself, however, as very highly pleased with the meeting stating that the cotton grower and the coton spinner regarded the situation in the same light and that both were in a large measure naturally dependent one on the other.

"Negotiations are now pending for a community of interest," said Mr. Brown.

It is said that the scheme which is being talked of is the formation of a gigantic corporation with sufficient capital to build warehouses at the cotton centres of this country and Europe and then buy up enough of the yearly crop to hold the balance of power in the market and regulate values.

$2,000,000 Timber Deal.

Asheville, Special.—It was learned recently that George W. Vanderbilt has sold to W. S. and W. L. Alexander of Charlotte, and associates from other points, the standing timber of his famous Pisgah forest reserve. The reserve contains 81,000 acres of virgin forest, with 3,000,000 feet of marketable timber. The consideration will aggregate nearly $2,000,000 in the final consummation. It is said that 20 years will be required to remove the lumber. The deal was consummated by B. F. A. Saylor, of Rome, Georgia, and Lentz & Cutting, of this city. In addition to the three million feet of lumber, the boundary contains one million feet of tannic acid, and pulp woods, and 40,000 cords of tan-bark. The deal is the largest ever consummated in this section. It is said that as a result of the transfer a furniture factory and tannic acid plant will be erected.

Chair Factory Burned.

Lexington, Special--About 5 o'clock Friday morning fire completely destroyed the plant and contents of the Central Manufacturing Company, of this place. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, with insurance only $10,000. It is not known exactly how the fire originated, but it came from the direction of the engine room, and when discovered, had made such headway that it was a matter of impossibility for the building or contents to be saved.

The News of the State.

Mr. James Young, a prominent citizen of Caroleen, was killed Saturday at his saw mill, a mile from town, by the falling of a smokestack. Death was almost instantaneous.

Mr. John A. Rone died at Caroleen Saturday morning, of paralysis. He was an excellent old gentleman.

Mrs. Lucinda Lee, of Palmtree, a nearby town, was buried Saturday. Her death was the result of injuries received in being thrown from a buggy.

Charles Olsen defeated James Parry in Asheville Thanksgiving night, for the middleweight championship of the world, and a side bet of $1,000. The bout was the fastest ever seen in the city, and Olsen's staying powers gave him the victory. He won the first fall in 23 minutes and 10 seconds and the second bout in 10 minutes and 45 seconds.

Mrs. Ruburtus G. Rhyne died at Mt. Holly Wednesday night, after a very brief illness. She became ill Sunday and, with all that medical skill could do, she did not improve. Her death was a great shock to the community. The number of her friends, shown by their presence at the funeral, shows the high esteem in which she was held. She was a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a consecrated Christian. She was a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Rore, of Mt. Pleasant. A husband and three small children survive her. She was laid to rest in the city cemetery, Rev. W. J. Boger preaching the funeral.

Wednesday at Scotland Neck, the Halifax county board of the Southern Cotton Association held a meeting of great interest in Halifax. One of the chief features of the day was the address of Senator F. M. Simmons.

The first meeting of the creditors of the Franklin-Martin Drug Company, of Fayetteville, was held there Saturday, before Referee Victor Borden. Claims were filed to the amount of $1,575 from the sale of the stock, and $3,000 in solvent accounts.

Gastonia is to add another mill to the 12 which she already has. The site has been selected, and G. A. Gray, Sheriff C. B. Armstrong and others ensure for the enterprise a success. The plant will have 5,000 spindles, and equipped with the latest machinery.

The Bank of Almance has increased its capital stock by $5,000. The Citizens' Bank has been organized with Col. J. A. Long, president; Mr. McBride Holt, vice-president; and Mr. C. C. Thompson, cashier. It will be opened about January 1st.

IN CONSTANT AGONY.

A West Virginian's Awful Distress Through Kidney Troubles.

W. L. Jackson, merchant, of Parkersburg, W. Va., says: "Driving about in bad weather brought kidney troubles on me, and I suffered twenty years with sharp, cramping pains in the back and urinary disorders. I often had to get up a dozen times at night to urinate. Retention set in, and I was obliged to use the catheter. I took to my bed, and the doctors failing to help, began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The urine soon came freely again, and the pain gradually disappeared. I have been cured eight years, and though over 70, am as active as a boy."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y.

The Japanese Government is printing a complete record of the war.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

Besides thirty-seven ships of war the United Kingdom last year launched 712 new ships.

Cures Blood, Skin Troubles, Cancer, Blood Poison, Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and lumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) according to directions. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, the blood is made pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every eruption, and giving the rich glow of perfect health to the skin. At the same time, B. B. B. improves the digestion, cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak kidneys. Just the medicine for old people, as it gives them new, vigorous blood. Druggists, $1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special free medical advice also sent in sealed letter. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of impure blood and skin disease, and cures after all else fails.

Some men mearly select the lesser of two eveils as a sample.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Forest Gate, England, has a three-year-old swimming champion.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Emperor William was recently photographed again.

do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The heat developed by the firing of heavy guns is remarkable.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

CAT THAT IS FOND OF HUNTING.

Massachusetts Animal an Adept at Retrieving Game.

The firemen at the East street engine house have a black cat which is remarkable for several things. It possesses six toes on each foot, and during the past year it has had about two score and ten kittens which have all had the same number of digits.

The cat also has become a follower of the hunting game in more ways than the average feline has aspired to. It has an excellent record for hunting rats and mice that can be found about the premises, but it is also a hunter after the fashion of dogs. One of the firemen takes trips into the neighboring places for hunting birds, and wherever he goes the cat is sure to be with him. Whenever he brings down any game the cat is there to claim the quarry.

It is said that the animal will follow the person in question for miles in order to get the game, and it cannot be deceived, for as soon as one of the firemen in the house starts out with a gun the cat is always a faithful follower. Yesterday one of these trips was taken with some success, and the cat seemed as pleased at the results as was the hunter.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Most anybody seems to be able to catch a crook, but the best lawyers and the sternest judges don't seem to be able to hold him.

THE "COFFEE HEART."

It is as Dangerous as the Tobacco or Whisky Heart.

"Coffee heart" is common to many coffee users and is liable to send the owner to his or her long home if the drug is persisted in. You can run thirty or forty yards and find out if your heart is troubled. A lady who was once a victim of the "coffee heart" writes from Oregon:

"I have been a habitual user of coffee all my life and have suffered very much in recent years from ailments which I became satisfied were directly due to the poison in the beverage, such as torpid liver and indigestion, which in turn made my complexion blotchy and muddy.

"Then my heart became affected. It would beat most rapidly just after I drank my coffee, and go below normal as the coffee effect wore off. Sometimes my pulse would go as high as 137 beats to the minute. My family were greatly alarmed at my condition, and at last mother persuaded me to begin the use of Postum Food Coffee.

"I gave up the old coffee entirely and absolutely, and made Postum my sole table beverage. This was six months ago, and all my ills, the indigestion, inactive liver and rickety heart action have passed away, and my complexion has become clear and natural. The improvement set in very soon after I made the change, just as soon as the coffee poison had time to work out of my system.

"My husband has also been greatly benefited by the use of Postum, and we find that a simple breakfast with Postum is as satisfying and more strengthening than the old heavier meal we used to have with the other kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Taxes the Root of Misery.

In "The Night that Made Me a Revolutionist," in Everybody's, the peasant who speaks through the mouth of Ernest Poole thus describes the night of his mother's death:

"My father's words came into my mind:

"'Last month your mother was sick and tired—tired out by work. The time had come to pay our taxes. They were raised this year from twenty rubles to thirty ($15). We hadn't money enough, so I worked day and night. So did she. She was making a rug, and she would get five rubles for it. She had worked on it more than a month. She hardly slept. She got worse and worse. Blood began to come out from her throat. She often choked for breath. So that's why she died. Taxes.'

"'That's why. Taxes.' I kept saying this to myself like an ugly song, over and over, with my chin in the soft curls of my sister, staring out the door at the black mountain tops rising into the stars. At last the stars got white, the mists came floating up the mountainside, and a chill crept into the cabin. A bird began to chirp and then stopped. I kept trying to think it out. 'A new feeling began to creep through my veins; and all my muscles tightened. 'That's why. Taxes.'"

Shrewd Cats.

Chief Clerk Samuel Roop, of the Bureau of Police, who is a close student of animal life, relates an incident coming under his personal observation which goes far to prove the reasoning power of the feline tribe. "For several years," said Mr. Roop recently, "a black cat grew sleek and fat in a rug berth at a grocery store, near Twenty-first and Parrish streets. This cat undoubtedly was envied by all the cats in the neighborhood. I make this assertion confidently, because when poor puss was killed by an automobile the other night, a dozen cats suddenly appeared in the vicinity of the grocery store berth. You can believe it or not, as you like, but every one of those cats was black, and I can only assume that each expected to impersonate the dead feline and step into his shoes, metaphorically speaking, unchallenged. One fellow, a dead ringer for the unfortunate tabby, thrashed all the others, and actually palmed himself off on the storekeeper, who knew nothing about the accident, as the real pet. The grocery man didn't have the heart to fire him out when he learned the truth, and the new cat is waxing as sleek as his predecessor."—Philadelphia Record.

Living is 40 per cent cheaper in London than in New York.

REGULAR AT CHURCH SERVICE.

Two Philadelphia Cats Have Pronounced Religious Turn.

Opposite Hunting Park, on Old York road, resides a family, Torpey by name. The Torpeys own two cats that are different from other cats in that they go to church. As regularly as Sunday morning arrives the pair of felines may be seen following the Torpeys to St. Stephen's church, Broad and Butler streets. No matter what the weather or transpirings on back fences, the two pious cats brave probable attacks by impious mongrels and set an example that many humans would do well to follow.

Neighbors will attest to the truthfulness of the statement that the church-going felines spend the very early morning hours of Sunday in licking themselves into that state of cleanliness which is said to be secondary only to godliness. Their fur is glossy, their paws immaculate, and not a whisker is out of place.

Arrived at the church, the cats content themselves with peering in at the door. They are seemingly content to delegate the praying to their owners. Then they slip into the vestibule of the priests' house adjoining, curl up and doze until church is out, when they follow the Torpeys home and live normal cat lives until another Sunday.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Your Flour Goes Further

Here's a pointer on getting more baking to the dollar from your flour. Use *Good Luck* baking powder, which raises the dough better, insures light, crisp baking, and develops all the nutrition of the flour. No chance to spoil a batch of baking with *Good Luck* baking powder, for you can always depend on its strength. You know just how much raising power there is to a spoonful—no guesswork, no soggy dough, no wasted flour.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

is sold at an honest price—only ten cents per pound can.

Notice this coupon with picture of a freight car. You will find one on the back of every can—outside. Cut out the coupon. Inside of can you will find the Good Luck *gift book*. Pick from the gift book the premium you want and we will send it to you in exchange for your coupons

IN CUTTING OUT COUPON FOLLOW THIS LINE
Solid Car-load "GOOD LUCK" BAKING POWDER
CUT OUT THIS CAR AND SAVE IT. THEY ARE GOOD FOR VALUABLE ARTICLES. SEE LIST IN EACH CAN. Address: THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE SOUTHERN MFG CO. DRAWER 851 RICHMOND VA. U.S.A.
1-LB.
IN CUTTING OUT COUPON FOLLOW THIS LINE

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO., Richmond, Va.

Wanted to Be in Time.

"I would like to look at some household goods," said the tall brunette as she entered the big furniture store.

"You see, I expect to be married soon."

"Ah, indeed," smiled the polite clerk, "just step this way. We have special inducements for young couples just starting in housekeeping. When is the glad event to come off?"

"Well—er—the day hasn't been set as yet."

"Oh, I see; the lucky young man has just proposed and——"

"No, he hasn't proposed yet, but——"

"Ah, he is going to propose. How long has he been calling?"

"Well, he hasn't started calling yet, but——"

"What is the young man's name?"

"Really, I don't know at present, but mamma says she thinks some nice young man will start calling soon, so I wanted to be in time."

Not Always Orange Blossoms.

Only in England, France and America is the orange blossom the bridal flower. When the German fraulein becomes a frau her head is garlanded with myrtle, except in certain sections, where gaudy wreaths of artificial flowers replace the natural blooms and are treasured from generation to generation. In Italy and the French cantons of Switzerland white roses are dedicated to the brides as well as the dead, but in Spain red roses and pinks lend an additional touch of color to the bridal dress of black and yellow. Greek brides are garlanded appropriately enough, with vine leaves, and in Bohemia rosemary is supposed to bring luck to the bride who wears it. In most of the countries of Eunrope, however, the bridal wreath is considered as essential as the veil and pretty sentiment clusters about the faded wreath that is laid away, whether the wreath be of orange blossoms or laurel.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

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W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market today.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD

PRICE, 25 Cts

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GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee It. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, *Springfield, Mo*

Every dog has his day and the watch dog has the night.

A FEW CUTTING REMARKS

The purpose of a saw is to cut.

It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

I prefer an Atkins Saw. Its blade is "Silver Steel", recognized the world over as the finest crucible steel ever made in ancient or modern times. It is hard, close-grained and tough. It holds a sharp cutting edge longer than any other Saw. Its blade tapers perfectly from thick to thin, from handle to tip. Thus it makes leeway for itself, runs easily and does not buckle. Its temper is perfect. When bent by a crooked thrust, it springs into shape without kinking.

The Atkins Saw cuts—and does it best of any. We make all types and sizes of saws, but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

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Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

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